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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.67

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 29, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 91 89

May 29, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 96 89

7955 日十二月四

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RENEWED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY ATTACKS AGAINST BRITISH AND FRENCH.

SITUATION BELIEVED TO BE WELL IN HAND.

London, May 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—At 3.30 on the morning of May 27, the British Divisions holding the sector of the French front astride the Aisne at Barry-au-Bac, between Barmercourt and Crayonnelle, were heavily attacked. At the same time hostile attacks in great strength were made against the French on our right and also against French divisions on our left along the high ground traversed by the Chemin-des-Dames. In the British sector the enemy's attack was supported by tanks, accompanied by an intense bombardment with gas shells.

Our troops on the right maintained their battle positions and are in close touch with the French. On our left, the enemy succeeded, after heavy fighting, in pressing us back to the second line of prepared positions. Severe fighting continues all along the front.

Strong enemy attacks this morning on the Loure and Voormesle front were repulsed by the French after fierce fighting and great enemy losses. The enemy penetrated for a short distance the French positions in the neighbourhood of Dickebusche Lake. Fighting is continuing.

Other localities, into which the enemy penetrated by his first attack, have been regained by French counter-attacks and a number of the enemy has been taken prisoner.

Gas Shells Freely Used.

London, May 27.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of May 27, says:—The German bombardments this morning were scarcely less violent than those preceding March 21. Gas shells were prodigally employed, a north-easterly wind diffusing it widely over the Allied front. There was most intense fire between the Ypres Canal and Nieppe Forest, while the area west of Lens and the Scarpe Valley was also heavily bombarded.

The enemy is heavily shelling far back areas with high velocity guns. His aimers are unusually venturesome, although our aviators are harassing and chasing German machines to a degree which does not leave them much opportunity to carry out their functions. The British on the French flank have been engaged. The Germans came in the familiar formations of dense waves, keeping close in the wake of their lifting barrage.

Against the first heavy shock the French stood stoutly on the left and in the centre, but were pressed back slightly in the vicinity of a farm on the right. During the morning the Germans, with characteristic recklessness of cost, continued to push forward fresh troops, and the French were obliged to yield more ground. Subsequently counter-attacking, they restored the line in most places, taking over one hundred prisoners.

The Germans, at present, have a footing in the French line south of Dickebusch for a distance of eight hundred yards and also have some hold at another point in the front line system in this region. The situation, however, appears to be well in hand. Reports from the battlefield breathe confidence. Ours and the French artillery are harassing the German positions intensely and the enemy casualties must be most heavy.

Speculations on Enemy Intentions.

London, May 28.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at noon on May 27, describing the German renewal of operations, says that the Crown Prince's forces, probably commanded by General Franks, Von Below and Von Boehm, started at dawn to launch an attack after a liberal bombardment throughout the first part of the night. The Allied Commanders have the situation well in hand and are waiting to see whether the attack is purely a demonstration in force or will develop into a general battle.

Possibly the enemy is merely endeavouring to attack Allied reserves while he is concentrating forces for a main attack elsewhere. The ground on the greater part of the line of attack includes the Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans were thrown back last year. The Anglo-French are fighting in most harmonious comradeship.

The enemy have the advantage that behind their lines is an excellent system of railways, whereby they are enabled to bring up troops from the far rear. It is hardly possible that they intend to make this movement into a principal attack, unless they are most successful in pushing forward and capturing territory in the first rush. Whatever progress they are able to register cannot be of great military importance.

Violent Battles.

London, May 27.
A French communiqué says:—The battle continued throughout the day with extreme violence on a front of over forty kilometres, between the region of Vauxaillon to the outskirts of Brement. Enemy masses are coming to grips with the front line troops and, regardless of losses, have pushed towards the valley of the Aisne, while some of their elements reached the neighbourhood of Pantigny at the end of the day.

Franco-British troops, in echelon, are retiring methodically and in perfect liaison, making the enemy pay very dearly for the first inevitable successes and assuring, by their resistance, inch by inch, the efficacious use of reserves.

Artillery activity continues to be most lively on both banks of the Meuse, in the region of St. Mihiel and on the Lorraine front. There was lively artillery activity during the night on the right of the Meuse, in the forest of Apremont and in Woivre. Local enemy attacks in the forest of Apremont were repulsed after a fight, with enemy losses. Enemy attempts in the region of Limey, north-east of Badonvillers, also failed. We took prisoners.

A German Claim.

London, May 28.
A wireless German evening official message claims the capture of the whole of the Chemin-des-Dames ridge.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RENEWED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Our Aerial Operations.

London, May 28.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Owing to low clouds and mist on May 26, there was little flying possible until the evening. Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs on the neighbourhoods of Armentieres and Ercourt. We brought down six enemy aeroplanes, and no British machines missing. Our aeroplanes dropped twenty heavy bombs on Bessel railway station on May 27 and bursts were seen on the railway sidings. Hostile scouts heavily attacked our bombers over the objective and one of our machines was seen to go down under control. All the others returned.

The Belgian Front.

London, May 28.
A Belgian communiqué says:—Long range guns fired on our back areas yesterday.

GERMAN SOLDIERS REVOLT.

London, May 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says that two German Divisions at Dvinsk refused to leave for the French front. Several soldiers were hanged and dozens have been condemned to penal servitude for life.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

London, May 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Parisians are not alarmed at the resumption of the long range bombardment, which hitherto has effected only the slightest damage.

REVOLUTION IN SIBERIA.

London, May 28.
A message from Copenhagen says that according to the Swedish Social Democrats a strong counter-revolutionary movement exists in Ural Siberia. The Cossack leader, M. Dutch, has gathered a great army and is now fighting the Bolsheviks at Barstov.

GERMANS SEIZE DUTCH VESSELS.

London, May 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in pursuance of the policy not to permit Dutch ships to sail, even to a neutral destination, without safe conducts, which Germany is refusing to issue until Holland comes to terms, Germany has seized and taken to Swinemunde three vessels bound from Rotterdam to Stockholm.

THE DUTCH ELECTIONS.

London, May 28.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that twenty-two women, representing nine different parties, are candidates for the parliamentary elections, which take place on July 3.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL AIRMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

London, May 27.
The Admiralty reports that between May 23 and 28 our naval airmen's operations were hindered by the weather, nevertheless we bombed Mariakerke and Zeebrugge, where bombs were observed to fall near the lock gates and canal derivation. We dropped nearly three tons of bombs on Brugge docks on the night of the 22nd-23rd and all our machines returned. In home waters there have been numerous flights. Escort patrol and other anti-submarine duties were carried out. Submarines were sighted and attacked and enemy mines located. Allied aircraft successfully bombed the Austrian base of Cattaro obtaining a direct hit on the barracks occupied by submarine crews where a fire broke out.

BRITAIN'S BIG SUBMARINES.

London, May 27.
The sinking of a German submarine cruiser in the Atlantic is receiving great attention as the first published evidence that Britain also possesses submarines capable of cruising far afield. Mr. Archibald Hurd writes: It is to be regretted that the Germans that soon after the outbreak of war numerous large submarines were laid down in Britain and many have been hunting pirates for months past. They have not only been most successful in fighting the U-boats, but they have proved most useful in convoy work and have greatly contributed in unnering the German crews who are now finding that the cruiser submarines, which are Germany's last hope, bring increased danger to them personally owing to their unwieldiness and slower submergence.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, May 27.
An Italian official message says: We have consecrated the dawn of our fourth year of war with a victory. The operation continued uninterruptedly on Saturday and Sunday. We stormed Zigolomont, the present lake basin, and Monticello-pass and inflicted severe losses. The prisoners hitherto number 870 and the booty includes twelve guns and a great quantity of all kinds of material. The enemy twice strongly attacked our position at Monticorno and our counter-attack drove him back. We brought down eight aeroplanes.

WORK FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

London, May 27.
Mr. Roberts, the Labour Minister, referring to demobilisation said that four hundred thousand discharged soldiers had already been dealt with of whom sixty per cent had returned to their old employers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS ATTACK IN WEST.

Employment of Shock Troops.

London, May 27.
A French communiqué says: There has been active artillery north and south of the Aisne but no infantry work. A Belgian communiqué reports that during the night after a violent bombardment, German shock troops attacked Belgian advanced positions between Paschendale Canal and St. George's and immediately penetrated the trenches. They were ejected, leaving fifteen prisoners. An attempted hostile attack in the region of Boesinghe failed under our barrage.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, May 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Strong hostile attacks, preceded by a bombardment of great intensity, developed this morning on wide fronts against the British and French between Rheims and Soissons and against the French between Loure and Voormesle. There was considerable hostile artillery on Sunday and at night on the British front.

Franco-British Resistance.

London, May 27.
A French communiqué says: During the latter half of the night the Germans very violently bombarded the entire region between Forest Pinon and Rheims. The enemy this morning attacked on a very wide front between these two points. The Franco-British troops are resisting the German drive with their customary gallantry. The battle is progressing.

The German Plan.

London, May 27.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded great depths on our line from south of Ypres Canal to Ouderdom and Westoutre. The infantry attacked at half past four. The Germans are apparently attempting to recover the ground which the French took on the 30th around Loure and Lelytte. It is reported they have made slight progress at places. Fierce fighting is progressing, but there is no reason to assume that the present operation is more than a local one designed to restore or improve the enemy's positions at Scherpenberg and Montrouge. The Belgians have defeated all the German attempts to push back their defences between Ypres and Holthurst Forest. The weather is fairly fine and clear in Flanders.

Americans Also Attacked.

London, May 27.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters shows that the German attack on American positions is heavily at certain points of the American sector. In one of these fights the Americans suffered considerable losses. The action was of course fought under conditions imposed by the enemy and on ground which the Americans considered tactically unsound. The Germans sent over a heavy barrage and enfiladed the Americans on either flanks. The latter fought like lions not yielding an inch of ground, and inflicted very severe losses. The American impression of the Boche is "He is yellow when cornered," but they don't underrate his guns.

Mustard shells were the Americans' first experience but, disarming as these were, the prime poison gas phosgene outdid their imagination of murderous devilry, invisible gas being used and the explosion of gas shells unnoticed amid the surrounding din.

MR. DILLON AND THE SINN FEINERS.

London, May 27.
Mr. Dillon presided at a Nationalist Conference at Ballisboro at which it was decided to oppose Sinn Fein candidates. Mr. Dillon said that though he did not approve of the arrest of Mr. Griffith, who was the Sinn Fein candidate for East Caran, he believed the Government had thereby helped Sinn Fein, it would be regarded as a sign of weakness if the Nationalist candidate was withdrawn. Mr. Dillon added that Mr. Lloyd George was much mistaken if he thought the statement about the Sinn Fein conspiracy published on Saturday would be accepted as evidence by fair minded people anywhere in the world.

Mr. Dillon added: It is absurd to say that I have broken my alliance with Sinn Fein because an alliance never existed. Thank God I am not a Sinn Feiner and never mean to be one. Sinn Fein plays into the hands of the Government. Its master passion is hatred of the Irish Party. Many Sinn Feiners are more anxious to destroy the Irish Party than to free Ireland. To do this Sinn Fein is prepared to accept help from any quarter.

THE UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam, May 27.
The importance of the South Slav movement in Austria is evidenced by a Vienna telegram reporting that Emperor Karl and the Premier have received deputations, one of the Slovene-Slatter party which advocates the maintenance of the Austrian Imperial System and the other of the Styria-Carniola-Trieste Germans. Both emphasised the danger of the South Slav propaganda and the necessity of encouraging the German element. The Emperor, replying, said the grounds of racial friction must be removed but whatever changes occurred in State institutions the firm framework of the State must not be loosened, the sacred inheritance of a glorious past must be preserved. The Government would therefore combat to its utmost agitation menacing the strength and unity of the State.

His Majesty admitted that much in the conditions and national cultural development of the individual races and the monarchy needed improvement, but a solution was only possible within Austrian limits. There must not be the slightest prejudice as to the historic peculiarities of different States, the firmness of their union or the unity and strength of the monarchy. He exhorted the deputations not to be anxious lest agitation against the maintenance of these principles should spread unhindered.

The Emperor, addressing a deputation of the German Women's League of Styria, said a great and important share was destined for the German people in Austria worthy of its great achievements in the war for the rights of the German people and the conditions requisite for the preservation and development of their nationality in Austria would never be prejudiced.

(Continued on page 5.)

AWKWARD PROCEDURE.

A Hardship on Business Men.

A rather interesting point as regards obstruction summonses was raised before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when an adjourned summons against Mr. Fung Ping-shan was heard.

The case was called yesterday morning, when the defendant failed to appear and his Worship adjourned the case until this morning. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared to-day for the defendant and explained that defendant had had to go to Canton on special business. Defendant was a prominent Chinese gentleman, a member of the Po Leung Kuk, and the owner of about eleven godowns. It was hardly fair that he should be summoned and made to appear every time some coolies left cases of goods outside the godowns or otherwise caused an obstruction.

His Worship agreed. An Indian Sergeant stated that he asked the coolies who the stuff belonged to and they said the shop outside which they were. Inside the shop he was told to summon the owner, and he later obtained the defendant's name from the register at the Secretary for Chinese Affairs' Office.

His Worship, in imposing a fine of \$5, thought that some procedure might be adopted whereby the owners of big shops in Wing Lok Street or Bonham Strand would not have to attend Court personally, and Mr. Shenton stated that in the present case they would supply an agent's name, which could be used in all future summonses.

A USEFUL PROPAGANDA.

A Booklet for the Chinese.

The Hongkong War Publicity Committee has just issued a booklet of war stories in English and Chinese, intended primarily as a reader for the use of Chinese pupils in classes four and five of the Hongkong schools. The general public, however, can obtain copies at fifty cents each. The book, it is believed, if freely circulated throughout China will help to bring home to many Chinese some truths about the Germans which deserve to be more widely known and emphasised.

The Committee further add that "if a man buys a copy of the book to give to his houseboy he will be doing a good work because that copy is sure to pass through many hands before it finally falls to pieces."

The book is written in a very simple style, eminently suitable for the main purpose in view. The contents likewise are well-chosen and of a varied character comprising among other stories little narratives entitled "A Scrap of Paper" (2 parts), "Germany and Belgium," "The Hun" (2 parts), "Outwitting the Hun," "Kultur," "John Cornwell, V.C.," "Nurse O'Neill," "The Murder of Captain Fryatt," "Democracy and Autocracy," "The Lusitania" and "Two Little Armies." The booklet, we feel sure, will serve a useful purpose if circulated, as is intended, among the Chinese. It is neatly bound and well printed on paper of excellent quality.

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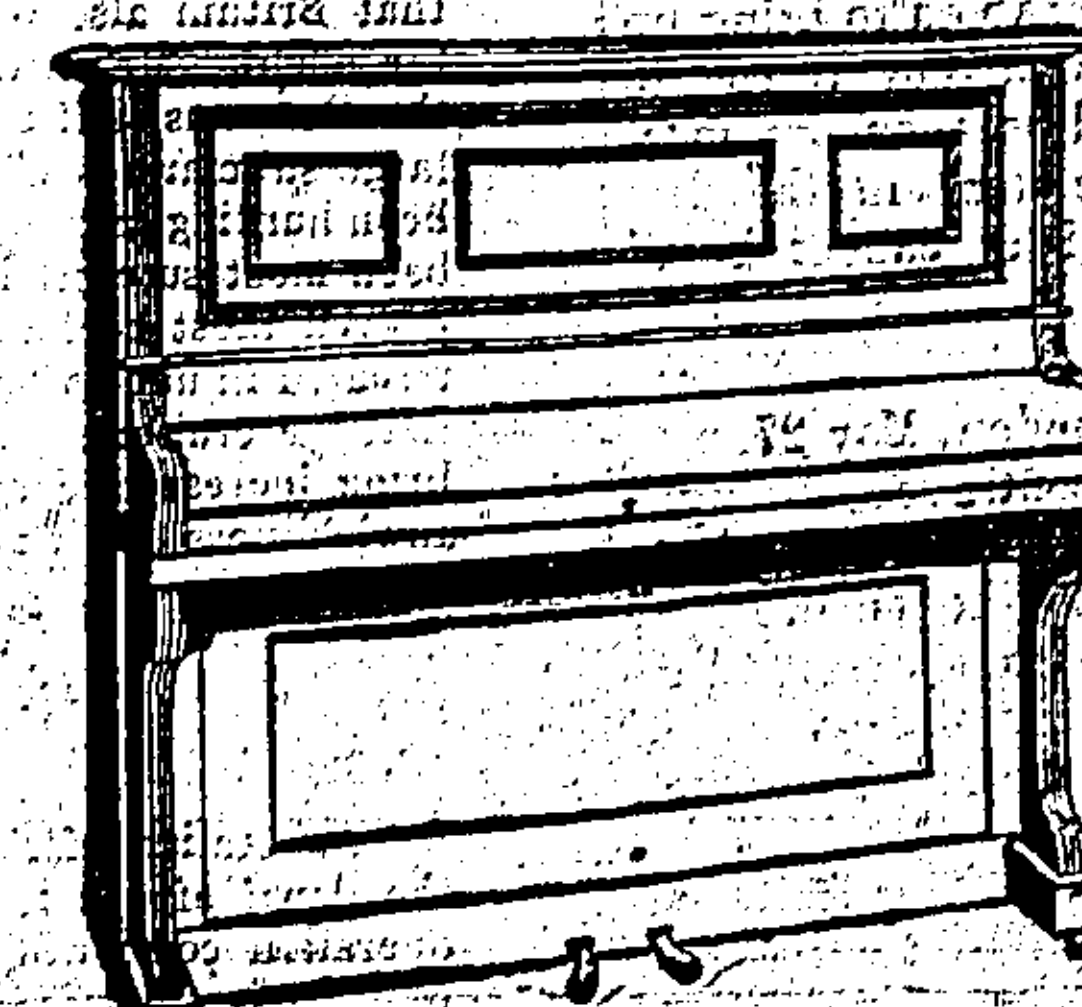
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GENERAL NEWS.

Liquor Rationing.

It was reported at a meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London, recently that conferences of the representatives of the London and provincial wholesalers and retail liquor trade had been taking place with the Liquor Control Board on the subject of rationing the people in view of the prevailing shortage. Agreement had been reached in regard to certain proposals, which represented a voluntary scheme on the part of the trade, and which would be issued shortly.

Death of Ex-Secretary of A. S. Navy.
New York, March 10.—A Telegram from Boston reports the death of Mr. Meyer, Ex-Secretary of the Navy. Mr. George von Lengerke Meyer, who was born at Berlin in 1858, pursued a business career, being director of several industrial companies. In 1897 he entered the House of Representatives, and later became its Speaker. He was appointed Ambassador to Italy in 1900, and to Russia in 1905. He was Postmaster-General under Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Taft.

Minister's 47 Committees.
Sir, Algernon Firth, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, speaking at Huddersfield at a meeting to stimulate interest in the "Federation" of British Industries, said that the Minister of Reconstruction had appointed 47 committees, consisting very largely of departmental officials, with a small representation of business men. The Associated Chambers had unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the manner in which Dr. Addison was appointing committees, which could not hope to secure support from the business community. It was said that this sort of thing was stopped.

London's Curfew Order.
Londoners took kindly to the 10.30 curfew Order which began on April 2, and even made merry over the obligation to be home at an hour when "normally" the world is aglow with light and life. Time tables were readily adjusted to the altered conditions, which really entailed little inconvenience and less personal discomfort, and it is safe to say that all London—or nearly all—was abed earlier than ever before in the past 100 years. The effect of the curfew was noted before daylight had disappeared, for dinners in the restaurants were put forward, so as to leave a sufficient margin of time for theatre and music halls, where programmes started sooner, intervals were cut, and matters generally were expedited in order that the houses might clear at a fitting hour. Managers had beforehand said that all this could be easily arranged, and they were as good as their word.

Kaiser's son as "King of Finland."
Copenhagen, March 7.—The Swedish journal *Aften Tidningen* learned from diplomatic circles in Stockholm that Finland has made an application to Germany asking the Kaiser that Prince Oscar of Prussia should be appointed "King" of Finland. A large part of the Finnish White Guard desire Finland to be a kingdom with a German Royal Prince as "King." With such a "King" a strong military spirit would be introduced into Finland. The Conservative elements think that this is the only manner in which the revolutionary tendencies of the lower classes can be suppressed. Prince Oscar married a lady who is not a Royal Princess, and the Conservative elements therefore think that his candidature would be supported by moderate citizens who now prefer a Republic. Political contrasts have been much sharpened during the civil war, and there is no doubt that the Conservative elements, which are now supported by Germany, feel a very strong desire to proclaim Finland a Kingdom. Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of the Kaiser, married in 1906 a daughter of Count Benckendorff. There is a son and heir styled Count Rappin.

GENERAL NEWS.

Kwangsi Wants An Arsenal.
Hitherto all the troops of Kwangsi have been depending upon the arsenal at Kwangtung for supplies but great inconvenience has been experienced in transportation. Moreover, should any quarrel break out between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the latter will at once be deprived of its military supplies. The Kwangsi authorities have now decided that an arsenal should be erected at Lungchow, and officials have been appointed to proceed to Hongkong to purchase machinery and to engage foreign experts for the purpose.—*Peking Daily News.*

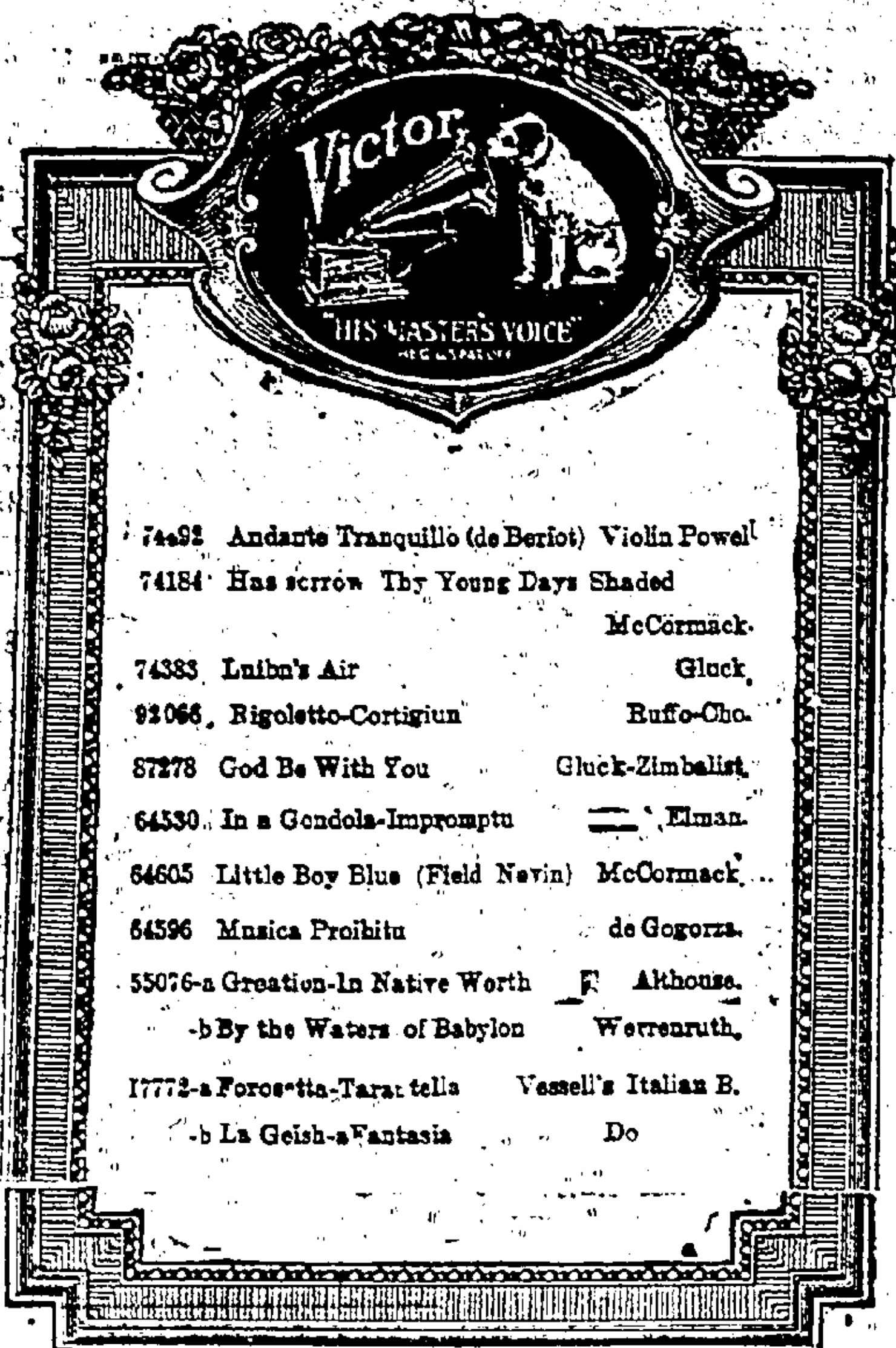
Bogus Officer Sentenced.
Robert Stevenson, falsely describing himself as an officer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Derby recently for obtaining an officer's kit and all from local tradesmen by means of a worthless cheque. The chief witness was David Steel, a well known Hotspur footballer, now in the Naval Air Service, from whom the cheque was stolen while prisoner was staying at his licensed house at Tottenham. He then styled himself Lieut. Tollington, and wore the Victoria Cross and French and Russian decorations. Previous convictions were proved.

A Japanese Girl's Ambition.
A girl named Imazumi Tatsu, aged 20, living at Kawajiri mura, Aomori-gun, Hiogo prefecture, says the Japan Chronicle, has applied to the authorities for permission to undergo the examination necessary for obtaining a navigator's licence. Her father is the owner and captain of a coal transport, on which she has been assisting him from childhood, and it is said that she now knows the seafaring trade even better than her father. Both have accordingly decided that she should become a Captain, and have now applied to the authorities for the necessary permission. This is the first application to come from a woman but the authorities have decided to accept the application, since the regulations simply provide that applicants should be 20 years or upwards of age, making no distinction of sex. If she passes the examination, she will be the first woman navigator in Japan.

Japanese Currency.
A reduction in the size of 50 sen, 20 sen and 10 sen silver coins was announced by a Japanese Imperial ordinance recently, the reason being not only that the silver coins in use at present are rather inconvenient to carry but because of the practice of melting them into bullion, on account of the unusual appreciation in the market price of silver. The new silver coins will be smaller in size by about 1/100 of an inch than the present ones and will contain a smaller proportion of silver. The government intends to mint ¥20,000,000 in the three denominations in the course of the current fiscal year and gradually withdraw the old coins from circulation. The small paper notes issued last year to supplement the silver coinage, will also be withdrawn. The amount of the paper 10 sen, 20 sen and 50 sen notes issued reached ¥43,580,000 by the end of April.

Welcome to Overseas Officers.
Lord Derby, who presided recently at a concert organised by the Committee of Welcome for Officers Beyond the Seas, at the Royal Automobile Club, said that, with the help of the War Office and the Colonial Office, and with the approval and hearty support of the High Commissioners, a committee had been formed here to show to officers from overseas the best possible hospitality. It was hoped that they would be able to give much entertainment every Friday afternoon. There were other ways in which the committee hoped to entertain officers from overseas. One particular form of sport which personally he was in some way connected with was racing. When the racing season opened, he hoped that they would be able to give every facility for those officers to see what he regarded as a great sport. Opportunities would be given to those who wished to see our greatest cities, our great farms, and the various industries of the country.

NOTICES.



Victor
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

74492 Andante Tranquillo (de Beriot)	Violin Powell
74184 Has sciron Thy Young Days Shaded	McCormack
74383 Lullaby Air	Glock
92066 Rigoletto-Cortigiani	Ruffo-Chio
57278 God Be With You	Glock-Zimbalist
64530 In a Gondola-Improvisu	Elman
64605 Little Boy Blue (Field Navin)	McCormack
64596 Musica Prohibita	de Gogorza
55076-a Creation-In Native Worth	F. Althouse
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17772-a Foros-tia-Tara-tella	Vessell's Italian B.
-b La Gelis-a-Fantasia	Do



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GENERAL NEWS.

German Editor Commits Suicide.

London, April 6.—The suicide in prison at Munich of Kurt Eisner, formerly editor of the Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts* of Berlin, is reported in an *Exchange Telegraph* despatch from Copenhagen. Herr Eisner was arrested in Munich last February for having taken a leading part in the strike movement at that time, and charged with high treason.

Reported Missing.
News has reached Japan that Mr. B. Singlehurst is among those reported missing. Mr. Singlehurst was manager of the Yokohama branch of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co. He left for the front early in 1915, and later received a commission. About a year ago he was seriously wounded, but recovered and returned to the front.

"Soldier-Mad" Girls.
Mr. Cecil Chapman, speaking at a meeting at St. Martin's Vestry of the London Council for the Promotion of Public Morality, said that girls to-day become "soldier-mad." He had girls from all over the country brought before him for leading improper lives, and their parents had said, "I have lost my girl for the last six months. She went 'soldier-mad,' and I could not keep her at home."

Assisting Discharged Officers.
It is officially announced that the Government have decided that the Ministry of Labour shall be responsible for arrangements in regard to advising and assisting Army and Navy officers in regard to appointments in civil life after leaving the services. The Ministry of Labour is setting up a special organisation for the purpose, and is taking steps in

collaboration with the Admiralty and the War Office with a view to ensuring that no delay intervenes between war service and resettlement in civil life. In connection with these arrangements it is proposed to form an early date a committee representing professional and business interests.

Chang Hual-chi's Resignation.
Owing to the difficulty of selecting a successor, the Central Government says the Peking Daily News has hesitated to accept the resignation of General Chang Hual-chi from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, but has urged him to remain at his post. He has now again telegraphed to the Central Government asking to be relieved of his command. He says "I have again been attacked by a chronic disease, rendering it impossible for me to endure the strain and fatigue. The constant exposure has increased the illness. In Shanghai the local 'tafti' and robbers have multiplied, requiring my immediate presence to suppress them. It is requested that the Central Government will see its way to relieve me of the command of the Second Army."

NOTICE.

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We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
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"WHITE ROSE."
\$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET."
\$5.35 per case ex store.
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2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
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ONE CENT PER WORD
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FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—By Englishman BOARD AND RESIDENCE with Private English Family—Hongkong preferred. Reply stating terms to Box 1395 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply.—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

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NOTICES.



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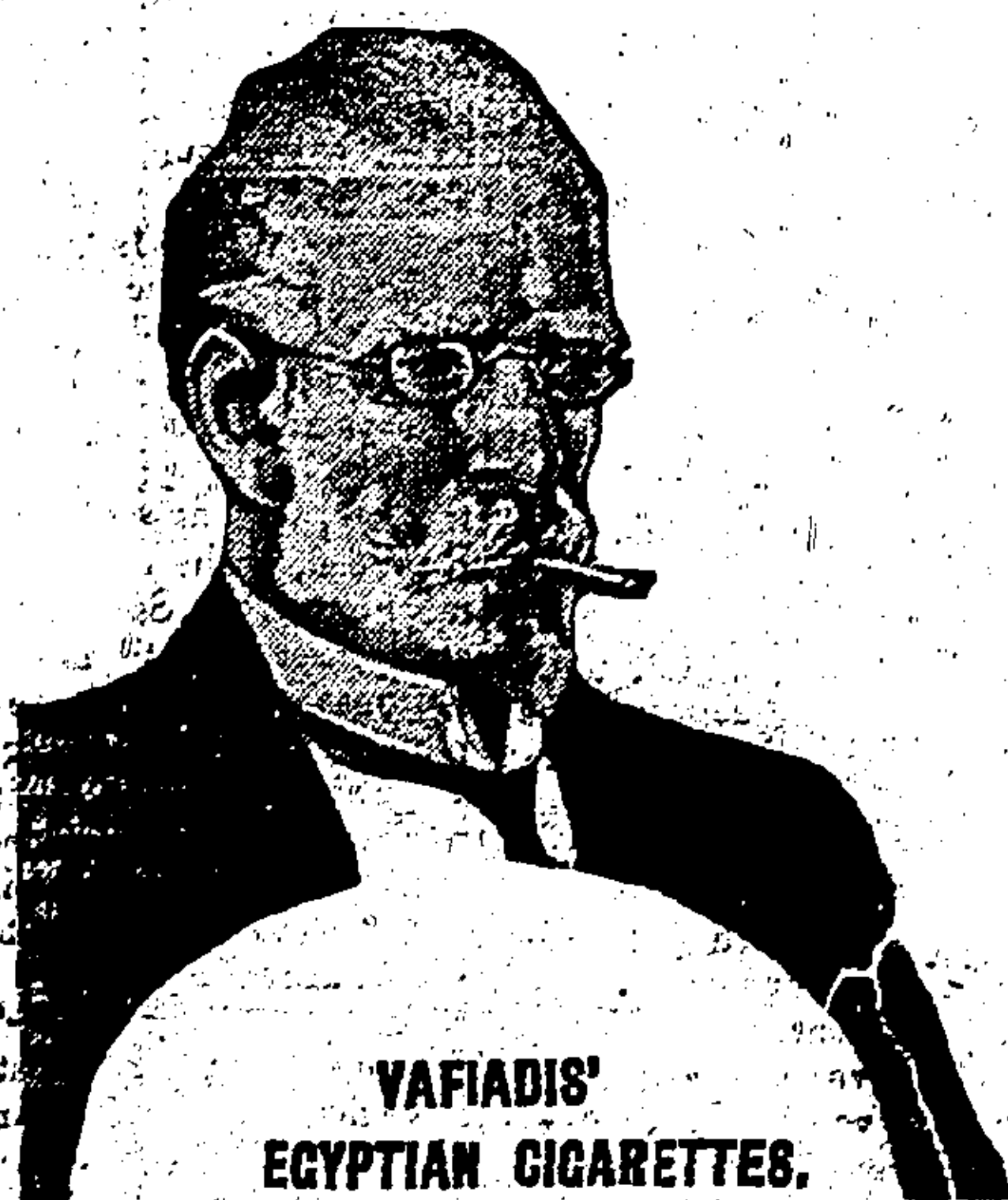
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VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CARVALHO & CO.

WE have this day appointed MR. EDWARD JOSEPH NORONHA to be the Manager of our Firm and have authorised him to sign our firm name per procuration.

CARVALHO & CO.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business.—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong 17th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA & Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

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DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431.
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AND FITTINGS—
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FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

McPHERSON.—At 6, Peak, on May 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McPherson, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918.

THE PORT OF HONGKONG.

The effects of the war are very clearly shown in the annual report of the Harbour Master of Hongkong, which gives the customary facts and figures concerning the shipping activities of the port for the past year. These reveal a marked shrinkage in the number and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing, which was only to be expected, but it is gratifying, as a contrast to this fact, to see that the revenue received through the Harbour Department is even larger than it was a year ago. In these days of tonnage scarcity and extended requisitioning by the Government, we naturally expect to see fewer ships in port, and as Hongkong's very life depends upon its shipping we think it can be said that, in the unusual circumstances prevailing, the Colony has come well out of what might have been a disastrous year.

Looking somewhat closely into the figures, we notice that, as compared with the previous year, 21,704 fewer vessels entered and cleared the port during 1917, this representing a decrease of well over two million tons. But in this connection it must be remembered that these figures include every type of shipping, even down to junks and conservancy and dust boats. Confining ourselves to ocean-going vessels, we find that there was a decrease of 717 British ships (700,685 tons) and an increase of 343 foreign craft (282,141 tons). In point of tonnage, there is a slight increase in the average of individual ocean-going vessels, though so far as British vessels are concerned there is a small decrease recorded. In percentage of vessels using the port, the British decrease represents 23.8 in number, compared with 1916, while the foreign increase is 8.3. The reasons for this falling off of British craft and increase of foreign shipping are easy to supply. The former is due to increased chartering by the British Government and employment of the vessels in other waters, while the latter is accounted for by slight increases in certain foreign boats of smaller tonnage and a large increase in Dutch ships of a larger tonnage. How the situation will be effected in the future by the Allied use of Dutch vessels we shall not know till the present year's figures are disclosed. So far as finances are concerned, the gross revenue collected by the Harbour Department shows an increase of well over \$16,370 as compared with the previous twelve months, but the expenditure has, on account of special disbursements, advanced by over \$32,000. However, the total receipts (\$866,102) are still much ahead of the expenditure (\$188,015).

There is one matter touched upon in the report which is distinctly gratifying, and that is the continued success of the harbour mooring scheme. The great advantages of the scheme, in view of the decreased Harbour Department staff, is commented upon, while from the financial point of view we see that it brought in no less than \$31,188, which represents an increase of over \$11,000 compared with 1916. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs, and the facts cited are solid proof of our contention from the very first (even when there was opposition to the plan) that the scheme was one to the general benefit of shipping here. Indeed, we cannot believe that shipping people would now care to go back to the old system, with all its confusion and ill-regulated mooring facilities. Taking the report as a whole, we could all wish that it revealed more cheering facts concerning British shipping; but at the same time we cannot overlook the point that matters might have been far worse. In spite of the war, Hongkong still leads the way among the shipping centres of the Far East.

Conscription.

We are pleased to see that the authorities are losing no time in introducing the Bill which is to enforce conscription for active service outside the Colony. The subject is one of immense importance to those who come within the age-limit as well as to the heads of business houses, and it is only fair to both sections that the full effect of the new measure should be promptly made known. The brief official announcement recently made on the matter did not contain anything but the bare outline of the scheme, and until more is made known than even the text of the Bill conveys, a considerable degree of doubt as to the actual scope of the proposals will continue to prevail. In a matter of this sort we recognize that it takes some little time to draw up the necessary legal formalities, and we do not think that the Bill could have been much more expeditiously drafted. Still, that is no reason why the fullest information on the subject should not be made public, and we sincerely trust that if the Bill is not through all its stages on Thursday, occasion will at any rate be taken to let the public know the full facts.

The German Attacks.

After weeks of expectation, the Germans have commenced launching a series of attacks on the Western Front, and at the moment it appears that they are succeeding in making some little headway. This is only in accordance with Allied anticipations, for of late the enemy has been meeting troops practically all along the line, and, assuming that he was prepared to pay the price, it has all along been recognized that he could gain local advantages. The most important question at the moment is that of the intentions of the enemy—whether the present attacks represent his main offensive, or whether they are merely intended to divert the Allied reserves while the principal effort elsewhere is being prepared for. A couple of days ago it was pointed out that owing to the density of the enemy front it was difficult to gain a clue to the German plans, and even at the present moment it would seem that there is still some doubt on the point. One thing we do know, however, and that is that, whatever the nature of the present operations, the Germans are being made to pay very dearly for their efforts, and we may be sure that at the right moment the Allies will hit back with all the strength at their command.

The Situation in Hand.

The widespread character of the German effort is apparent from the fact that the line held by the British, and the French sectors on both sides thereof, have been attacked. Both the British and the French have had to fall back slightly at one or two places, but there is every evidence in the telegrams that the withdrawal is being effected in the most orderly and well-organized manner. At some points the French have already counter-attacked and recaptured lost ground, while in regard to the British it is shown that our men, where they have had to yield ground, have fallen back to the second line of prepared positions. This latter fact indicates that our High Command has taken advantage of the delay in the commencement of the enemy offensive to set up a sound defensive system. Whatever developments may occur, we have the reassuring statements that the situation at present is well in hand, and that reports from the front breathe a spirit of confidence. The British and the French are fighting magnificently together, and we may count on this latest attempt of the enemy meeting with no better results than his previous futile efforts.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Bankers' Guild, \$125; Brass and Iron Workers' Guild, \$80; Tai Shing Manufacturing Co., \$25.

DAY BY DAY.

NATURAL JOYS BRING NO HEAD-ACHES AND NO HEARTACHES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is Declaration Day in the United States.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.23.

Ellis Kadourie School.
The Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, C.M.G., is to pay a visit to the Ellis Kadourie School on Friday, when the scholars of the various classes are to recite a series of dialogues.

Stabbing Case.
A Chinese was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from a stab wound, believed to have been sustained in a clan fight. His condition is not serious.

Lukong Injured.
When a Chinese was charged on remand, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting a policeman, Mr. Goldring appeared and applied for bail. Inspector Macdonald stated that the Lukong's condition was at one time thought very serious, but it now appeared that he only had a scalp wound. In view of this his Worship granted the bail asked for, fixing the Paper amount at \$3,000.

A Wharf Quarrel.
When a Chinese who was liberally splashed with blood, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in an assault case, Sergeant Blackman stated that the man and another were in charge of trucks on Douglas Wharf, when a quarrel arose. One man was using a bill hook and the other received a nasty wound in the face. His Worship fined the man who used the book \$15.

Theft of a Watch and Chain.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain and some money, valued altogether at \$72 92. The defendant, residing with the complainant at 26, Kahan Street, rifled the pockets of complainant's coat, and passed the goods on to a friend, from whom they were afterwards recovered. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

Coal Possession Case.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, eight Chinese were charged with the unlawful possession of nineteen tons of coal, valued at \$500. Mr. F. X. D'Almeida appeared for the defendants and M. Mattingley for the defendants' employers, the Hongkong, Canton and West River Tug and Lighter Co. It was stated by Inspector Gordon that he wished the charge amended to one of larceny, owing to certain facts which had now come to light. His Worship adjourned the case for a week, fixing bail at sums varying from \$500 to \$100.

Whose Is It?

The case in which a Chinese is charged with unlawfully trying to pawn a diamond brooch which he says he picked up at Happy Valley after the Racecourse tragedy, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when Sergeant Ingham stated that advertisements in the European and Chinese newspapers had failed to bring forward an owner. His Worship asked what the Police intended to do, and Sergeant Ingham pointed out that the man had no right to the brooch, for he admitted picking it up. His Worship: "If you pick up a brooch in the street you have more right to it than anyone else." On the application of Sergeant Ingham, the defendant was further remanded until Saturday from more police enquiries.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—Mounted Police.

All ranks will attend at Headquarters Office at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, May 31. Uniform optional.

Combined Parade.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies (except those on duty) will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 5. Uniform compulsory and covers. The Sergeant Major will attend.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The Latest Subscription List.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 8th April, 1918 ... \$28,919.17

Since received:—

Kowloon Customs Staff per Mr. H. Markham, Jan. Feb., March, April ... 52.09

Mr. C. Harman ... 20.00

Percentage of sweep on risk match at King's Park ... 6.00

M. S. S. Sub. May ... 5.00

Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, Sub. April ... 20.09

Anonymous, per S. C. Morning Post ... 1.60

Mr. A. B. Entwistle, per Royal H. K. Golf Club ... 4.29

Mr. Frank C. Todd "Lucky Numbers" (from Messrs Kuhn and Kromor) ... 5.00

Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 10:—

E. Shelling ... 59.00

The Oil Kings ... 29.08

Anonymous ... 25.00

J. A. ... 12.99

C. G. A. P. P. P. F. O. J. F. G. W. L. P. at \$10 ... 69.00

A. W. L. R. G. E. S. F. A. W. S. W. J. McH., B.S.N. J. O. S., N.S.M. J. v. R. C.B.B. H. H. S. G. N. G. P. L. A. S. E. M. E. G. S. A. E. B. T., S.H.D. R. S. A. G. G. A. E. G., T.A., at \$5 ... 110.00

J. H. R. R. K. J. E. H. H., P. H. E. W. S., Wallaby II. J. B., G.M.S. F. S. T., A. O. L., at \$3 ... 33.69

W. B. F. W. J. W. N. B. W. M. E. M. F., A.D.G. O.H.D., R.G.H. H. J. N., C.H.B. R. J. B., T.R.C. R. A. W., R.P.T. J. A. R., H. E. M. R. T. B., A.S.L. T. C. D., J. M. J. G. C. F. M., L. H. L. W. J. M., N. J. A. H. M., J. C. J. W. G., F. F. O. D. R., M. B. H. W. D., W. R. M. C. B. B. P. & M. H. J. H. B., O. B. J. H. G. G. E. G. S. F. S., at \$2 ... 82.00

E. M. E. L. S. H. F. O. G. M. L., at \$1 ... 4.00

Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 11:—

The Oil Kings, H.P.W., at \$30.00 ... 89.00

Spero ... 25.00

C.H.P.H., W.A.D., at \$20 ... 40.00

Lucky Numbers (K. & K.) ... 13.70

G.A.P., F.O.C., F.G. H.F.C., at \$10 ... 40.00

G.E.S., F.A.W., S.W. J. M. H., N.O.S. B.S.N., N.S.M. J. v. R., C.B.B. G. B. L., H. H. S. G. N., A. S. G. S. A., E. E. T. R. S., A. G. G. A. E. G., at \$5 ... 98.09

J. H. R., B.K., J.B. H. H., P. H. E. W. S., Wallaby II. F. B., G.M.S., A.O.L., at \$3 ... 33.69

W. B. F. W. J. W. N. B. W. M. E. M. F., A.D.G. O.H.D., R.G.H. H. J. N., C.H.B. R. J. B., T.R.C. R. A. W., R.P.T. J. A. R., H. E. M. R. T. B., A.S.L. T. C. D., J. M. J. G. C. F. M., L. H. L. W. J. M., N. J. A. H. M., J. C. J. W. G., F. F. O. D. R., M. B. H. W. D., W. R. M. C. B. B. P. & M. H. J. H. B., O. B. J. H. G. G. E. G. S. F. S., at \$2 ... 82.00

E. M. E. L. S. H. F. O. G. M. L., at \$1 ... 4.00

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Spero ... 25.00

C.H.P.H., W.A.D., at \$20 ... 40.00

Lucky Numbers (K. & K.) ... 13.70

G.A.P., F.O.C., F.G. H.F.C., at \$10 ... 40.00

G.E.S., F.A.W., S.W. J. M. H., N.O.S. B.S.N., N.S.M. J. v. R., C.B.B. G. B. L., H. H. S. G. N., A. S. G. S. A., E. E. T. R. S., A. G. G. A. E. G., at \$5 ... 98.09

J. H. R., B.K., J.B. H. H., P. H. E. W. S., Wallaby II. F. B., G.M.S., A.O.L., at \$3 ... 33.69

W. B. F. W. J. W. N. B. W. M. E. M. F., A.D.G. O.H.D., R.G.H. H. J. N., C.H.B. R. J. B., T.R.C. R. A. W., R.P.T. J. A. R., H. E. M. R. T. B., A.S.L. T. C. D., J. M. J. G. C. F. M., L. H. L. W. J. M., N. J. A. H. M., J. C. J. W. G., F. F. O. D. R., M. B. H. W. D., W. R. M. C. B. B. P. & M. H. J. H. B., O. B. J. H. G. G. E. G. S. F. S., at \$2 ... 82.00

E. M. E. L. S. H. F. O. G. M. L., at \$1 ... 4.00

Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 13:—

The Oil Kings, H.P.W., at \$30.00 ... 89.00

Spero ... 25.00

C.H.P.H., W.A.D., at \$20 ... 40.00

Lucky Numbers (K. & K.) ... 13.70

G.A.P., F.O.C., F.G. H.F.C., at \$10 ... 40.00

G.E.S., F.A.W., S.W. J. M. H., N.O.S. B.S.N., N.S.M. J. v. R., C.B.B. G. B. L., H. H. S. G. N., A. S. G. S. A., E. E. T. R. S., A. G. G. A. E. G., at \$5 ... 98.09

J. H. R., B.K., J.B. H. H., P. H. E. W. S., Wallaby II. F. B., G.M.S., A.O.L., at \$3 ... 33.69

W. B. F. W. J. W. N. B. W. M. E. M. F., A.D.G. O.H.D., R.G.H. H. J. N., C.H.B. R. J. B., T.R.C. R. A. W., R.P.T. J. A. R., H. E. M. R. T. B., A.S.L. T. C. D., J. M. J. G. C. F. M., L. H. L. W. J. M., N. J. A. H. M., J. C. J. W. G., F. F. O. D. R., M. B. H. W. D., W. R. M. C. B. B. P. & M. H. J. H. B., O. B. J. H. G. G. E. G. S. F. S., at \$2 ... 82.00

E. M. E. L. S. H. F. O. G. M. L., at \$1 ... 4.00

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Conscription Bill Comes Up on Thursday.

The following are the Orders of the Day for Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the raising of a force the members of which shall be liable to service with His Majesty's Forces outside the Colony during the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to require certain returns to be made to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Smoking Prevention Ordinance, 1900.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide that with certain exceptions no person shall reside within the Peak District without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Expended to 8th April, 1918 ... 28,827.09

Since expended:—

350,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the front ... 9,000 cigarettes and 600 cigars for local troops ... 1,169.99

\$27,797.08

Balance in hand ... \$ 44.48

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1918.

Acknowledgments.

Capt. Percival I. Rotherford, R.A.M.C., T.F. 22/1/18—On behalf of the Section of the 2/3 London Field Ambulance which I have the honour to command, will you please accept my very sincere thanks for your extremely generous Christmas gift. Such gifts are always very much appreciated by the men and it is a genuine pleasure to them to think that there are many people in the Empire who, although unknown to them, nevertheless have a soft little spot in their hearts for them in their many trials out here, which even to R.A.M.C. men are not all beer and skittles.

La. Colonel A. Yeaton, 1/ Cameron Highlanders, B. E. F. France, 24/2/18.—I have been asked by the Officer Commanding the 1st Cameron Highlanders to acknowledge the receipt of 10,000 cigarettes which arrived on the 21st inst., and to forward to you his sincere thanks on behalf of the men for the kind gift. Will you be good enough to convey his thanks to the members of the Fund, and other kind donors?

S. Q. M. S. J. W. Wierth, for Captain O. C. O. Squadron, 17th Lancashire, B.E.F., France, 22/2/18.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of two cases of "Woodbine" cigarettes, containing 10,000 in each. On behalf of the men of my Squadron I beg to express their greatest thanks to you for your kind present. I cannot tell you how much they appreciate them, as on receipt of the first case they were absolutely run out of cigarettes and they were unable to get any at all when your case arrived. Kindly express our greatest thanks to all your Committee. Wishing you every success and thanking you again on behalf of the men of my Squadron.

Major H. Davis, D/106 Brigade, B.F.A., 25/2/18.—On behalf of the N.O.O.s. and men of the Battery under my command, I have to ask you to thank the contributors of the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the very welcome gift of 20,000 "Woodbine" cigarettes, which arrived quite safely and in good condition. The Battery appreciates highly the spirit which actuates such a handsome gift and which affords yet another striking example of the interest taken in their comfort and happiness by their friends overseas.

Women's hat-trimmings in wartime form an interesting study. The winter before last, hat ornaments looked like oddments picked off the nursery floor; last winter—though still eccentric—they more resembled decorations worn by the South Sea Islanders, except the queer wool flowers, like remnants of the crocheted floral lamp-mats of our grandmothers' taste. The curious thing about the artificial flowers of this spring is that on examination some of them prove to be real; that is, they are made out of natural objects: various kinds of dried flowers, seeds, and grasses, tinted, silvered, or gilded to make them attractive. There is, for instance, a small, dry, dark-brown cone (like an old nut) of the alder, which perhaps it is touched up with white or coloured paint; and some round, flat seeds, belonging possibly to the corn-crop (popularly called "corn-crop"), and these are dressed in gay little ornaments. The glaucous, leafy white, drop-shaped seeds of *Cornus latifolia* (Sole's tears)—a cereal of the maize family—and the little red-and-black "lady-bird" seeds are also to be seen worked into motifs, and small, immortelle flowers are dried in various colours.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Empress Taitu, whose death is reported from Addis Ababa, played a leading part in the government of Abyssinia for many years as Menelik constantly turned to her for advice.

Ambitious, whimsical, clever, and unscrupulous, she hoped to secure the succession herself after the death of the only son she bore Menelik, but the feeling in Abyssinia against a woman's rule proved too strong. Taitu, unlike her husband, was not bitterly opposed to any development of Abyssinia along Occidental lines. She maintained, however, that the time was not ripe for the introduction of railways, telegraph wires, and telephones; and, judging from the failure of the various concessions granted by Menelik, there was good ground for such a view.

The complaint of the Attorney General that a five minutes' talk in America was magnified into a three-column article in the *Boston Post* writes a correspondent, recalls to me Mr. Chamberlain's story.

Before leaving the ship on his first visit to America he was asked what he thought of the States. Looking thoughtfully towards the New York skyscrapers, he said: "From what I have seen I am very favourably impressed with your country."

But this is a mild version. The story—never yet printed, to my knowledge—goes that on his journey out an American, impressed by Chamberlain's distinguished appearance, attempted to draw him out by telling the story of his own life, and, when this failed, by decanting on the wonders of the States, of which he evidently thought the most awe-inspiring was New York and the wealth represented there. At last, exasperated by his chilly reception, the American tried a frontal attack. "May I ask who you are, sir?" "My name, sir," was the straight reply, "is Chamberlain, Joseph Chamberlain, and I come from Birmingham. I am going to New York, and—very deliberately—"if I like it I shall buy it!" Ben Trevelock, at least.

The penny packets of tea—containing just enough for one "brew"—which have recently come into vogue in the grocery establishments of working-class districts were anticipated by John Ruskin: when he opened his famous shop in Paddington Street, Notting Hill. His intention, he announced, was "to supply the poor with pure tea in packets as small as they choose to buy without making a profit on the subdivision," but after six months had to confess that the experiment was a failure. "The poor only like to buy their tea," he complained "where it is brilliantly lighted and eloquently ticketed, and as I resolutely declined to compete with my neighbours either in gas or rhetoric the patient subdivision of my parcels passes little recognised as an advantage by my uncalculating public."

Women's hat-trimmings in wartime form an interesting study. The winter before last, hat ornaments looked like oddments picked off the nursery floor; last winter—though still eccentric—they more resembled decorations worn by the South Sea Islanders, except the queer wool flowers, like remnants of the crocheted floral lamp-mats of our grandmothers' taste. The curious thing about the artificial flowers of this spring is that on examination some of them prove to be real; that is, they are made out of natural objects: various kinds of dried flowers, seeds, and grasses, tinted, silvered, or gilded to make them attractive. There is, for instance, a small, dry, dark-brown cone (like an old nut) of the alder, which perhaps it is touched up with white or coloured paint; and some round, flat seeds, belonging possibly to the corn-crop (popularly called "corn-crop"), and these are dressed in gay little ornaments. The glaucous, leafy white, drop-shaped seeds of *Cornus latifolia* (Sole's tears)—a cereal of the maize family—and the little red-and-black "lady-bird" seeds are also to be seen worked into motifs, and small, immortelle flowers are dried in various colours.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

SCOTTISH DETERMINATION.

London, May 27.
Before returning to London from Scotland the Premier, interviewed by the "Glasgow Herald," said he was very much impressed by the determination of the Scottish people to see the war through. The message Scotland had given him was to stand fast. The Premier continues: Scotland is as firm as her mountains. If there is any change between last year and this year it is an even deeper note of resolve, of absolute unity, quiet determination and subordination of everything to the prosecution of the war. The people of Scotland had got their minds fixed upon defeating the terrible menace threatening the world. They would decline to consider anything else until this is done and they are absolutely right.

TRIBUTE TO MERCANTILE MARINERS.

London, May 27.
The First Sea Lord, Admiral Wemyss, speaking at the Mansion House at the Centenary gathering of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, referred to the close relationship which the present war had restored between the merchant service and the Navy. He said that two hundred thousand merchant sailors and eighty thousand fishermen were at present serving under the White Ensign who had been assimilated into the fighting fleet and, notwithstanding depletions and the tremendous difficulties which the mercantile marine had suffered, they had continued business undauntedly as naval men whose moral was better than ever despite submarinism.

CIVIL WAR URGED IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, May 21.
The refusal of the Peasants to provide foodstuffs and the constant increase of the anti-Government Bourgeois elements in the villages were discussed at a meeting of the Executive of the Soviets. President Sverdloff said that if the Bolshevik authorities did not wish to be surprised they must combat the dangerous coalition of the peasants and bourgeoisie by exciting the poor against the rich thus provoking a civil war as they did in the towns. The Executive adopted a resolution proposed by M. Sverdloff that it was urgent to arm the poor peasants to fight the rural bourgeoisie.
The "Pravda," the Bolshevik organ, says: "Germany's violation of the Brest-Litovsk Peace will inevitably face the Government with the necessity of taking advantage of the military aid of one Imperialist group against the other."

UNKNOWN DISEASE IN SPAIN.

Madrid, May 27.
King Alfonso, the Premier and other Ministers and thirty per cent. of the population of Spain are suffering from an unknown epidemic. The symptoms are high fever, pains in the chest and diarrhoea. The disease is of a mild nature.
The new disease has not yet resulted in serious consequences. A recommended preventive precaution is open air life as far as possible. Several theatres have been closed owing to the illness of the staffs. The tram service is similarly handicapped.

GERMAN FEAR OF REPRISALS.

Amsterdam, May 27.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" is greatly concerned over the prospect of severe Allied aerial reprisals. It asks whether Count Hertling would consider it a sign of weakness to suggest to the enemy an understanding thereon. It says it has always been its conviction that the military advantages of these raids on the peaceful homeland were insignificant compared to their frightfulness.

AN ABSCONDING MINISTER.

Amsterdam, May 27.
M. Kovaloski, the Minister of Agriculture of the late Ukrainian Government, has absconded with five million roubles.

SAND AND GRAVEL TRANSIT.

Amsterdam, May 27.
The "Telegraaf" states that the transit of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium has been resumed. The first ship has passed Lobith en route to Ghent.

CONGO RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

London, May 27.
The Katanga Railway in Belgian Congo was completed on 22nd May giving through communication by railway from Capetown to Bukama on the Upper Congo.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR DEBT.

London, May 27.
In the House of Representatives it has been announced that the sale of next year's exportable surplus of butter to the Imperial Government is being negotiated. Mr. Watt, the Federal Treasurer, stated that the total debt of the Commonwealth was £200,000,000, including £148,000,000 of Commonwealth War Loans and £49,000,000 of War Loans from the Imperial Government. This represented an annual interest of £28,000,000.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

Paris, May 27.
After an interval of several weeks the long range bombardment of Paris was recommenced to-day.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Geneva, May 27.
The International Red Cross publishes details of the Franco-German agreement for the exchange of prisoners and appeals to the remaining belligerents to conclude similar agreements including the following rules that all military prisoners be exchangeable after eighteen months, that no civilians be made prisoners and that deportations be abolished.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY OF CHINA.

Annual General Meeting at Shanghai.

The annual general meeting of members of the Engineering Society of China was held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall last week, when Mr. J. S. S. Cooper presided over an attendance of about 20 members.

Before referring to the Council's Report and Statement of Accounts, the Chairman proposed the election as a member of Mr. P. Murray Scott (British manufacturer's Association) and the proposal was adopted unanimously.

Mr. E. T. Forester (Hon. Secretary) read the minutes of the last meeting of the Society, which were confirmed, and the Hon. Secretary having also read the Council's Report and Balance Sheet as circulated to members.

The President said:—"I would have liked to begin with the customary phrase: that the report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, but, as a matter of fact, they were only sent out yesterday, and most of you will have received them this morning. I am sorry that you have not had more time to look them over. The delay has been due to a number of causes, not entirely unconnected with the Spring Races. The membership is well kept up, and, in addition to the 22 new members, who have been elected during the session, there is a large number of application forms, in the hands of the Secretary. It will not now be possible to complete the election of any of these members this session, and it will therefore be a kindness if those of you who have proposed them will explain that delay is simply due to the fact that there is no opportunity to bring their names before a general meeting. It is with great pleasure that I note the excellent attendance at the meetings during the session. It is clear that we have now a number of very keen members, and our output members are also showing a great interest in our activities. It is sincerely to be hoped that, before long, our membership will include practically all live engineers in China, and that our influence and power will grow proportionately. There is very little to add to what is said in the report concerning the balance sheet. The Society and its Treasurer are both to be congratulated upon the excellent position. Since the balance sheet was audited, your Council have taken advantage of Tank Week, and have purchased £150 British War Bonds. At the present exchange, they make a most attractive investment. I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report of the Council, and of the Balance Sheet of the Society as printed."

The Chairman added that he had just received news to the effect that Mr. Stanley, H. Wheeler (Shanghai Public School) had been adjudged the winner of the Society's Engineering prize, in the examination held last January. There were no questions, but a suggestion was made that the Society should acquire permanent rooms, including a library in which volumes of reference should be available, and records and files kept.

Mr. von Heidenstam agreed with this suggestion, and while saying that it was unlikely to take effect at present, he was willing to lend a room and bookcase.

The Chairman said that he was grateful for the suggestion and offer, and the matter would have, of course, to be left to the new Council.

The Report of the Council and Statement of Accounts were adopted unanimously and the following Council was elected on 2nd May:—M. W. J. Williams (President), P. H. Cole and H. E. Arnold (Vice-Presidents), O. Beppur, I. Tuxford, E. T. Forester, A. W. Branklyn, F. B. Eucaine, F. R. Sizer, L. Tweedie, Stodart and Tinsot Dupont.

Mr. W. J. Williams, in thanking the members for the honour paid him, referred to the excellent work of past officers and said that it was up to the present members of the Council to keep the Society on its present sound footing. He

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK;

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"THE GREAT DIVIDE."

The Frawley Company in Melodrama.

The well-known American play "The Great Divide," written by the Rev. Wm. Vaughan Moody, was produced at the Theatre Royal last night, by the Frawley Company, before a fairly large audience. The play, which is in three acts, tells the story of an extremely remarkable marriage between a man typical of the West and a woman who had been born and bred north of the "Rockies." Although making rather large demands upon one's credulity, the plot, by reason chiefly of the splendid acting of the whole cast, developed in a natural manner and was brought to a close in a way satisfactory to those who like "happy endings." Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker, as Ruth Jordan, again had a part that suited her extremely well, and her portrayal of the highly emotional, happy young woman, who passionately loved the beautiful in Nature and the good in everything and of the woman who had been compelled to marry against her inclinations, was very ably done. As Stephen Ghent, Mr. G. A. Forbes scored a great triumph, playing the part of the man from the West—of primitive habits and uncouth manners—with a skill that is not often seen in this part of the world. Mr. Wm. D. Howard, as Philip Jordan, was likewise very successful, as was also Miss Florence Chapman, who, as Polly Jordan, introduced a light and vivacious touch into an otherwise sombre but very interesting play. Though all the other parts were comparatively small, they were one and all in very efficient hands. To-night the Company produce "The Rainbow" with Mr. T. Daniel Frawley in the leading part.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A New Loan to be Issued.

We are informed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation that they have received a telegram from their Singapore Branch to the effect that the Straits Settlements Government announce that a new loan will be issued on 21st July, interest at 6½ per annum, tax free, and repayable at par on 20th July, 1928.

appealed especially to the younger members to do their utmost. He concluded by saying that he would always do his best to uphold the worthy traditions of his predecessors.

Hearty votes of thanks were proposed and carried with a standing vote to the retiring officers, and particularly the President, the appreciation of whose services, it was said, was only equalled by the sorrow of losing them.

In acknowledging the vote, the President also proposed a vote of thanks to, and paid a high tribute to the excellent services rendered to the Society by Messrs. E. T. Forester (Hon. Secy.), I. Tuxford (Hon. Treas.), and W. O. Lencoe, the latter of whom had kindly assisted the accounts—N. C. Daily News.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st July, 4 or 5-ROOMED HOUSE, either furnished or unfurnished. Conduit Road level or higher preferred. Apply Box 1396 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Large Quantity of Machinery, Shipchandlery, etc., etc.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY the 12th & 13th June, 1918,

commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Machinery & Shipchandlery, etc., etc. as follows:—

1 7½ K. W. Kerosene Lighting Set 110 volts, complete with switchboard and accessories.

7 Worthington Horizontal Duplex Pumps.

3 Worthington Centrifugal pumps.

2 Worthington Triplex power pumps.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Vertical Engine 10½ B.H.P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Long Stroke Engine 35/45 H. P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Short Stroke Engine 18 H. P.

2 Vertical High Speed Air Compressors with Air Receivers.

1 Automatic Aerated Water Machine (complete).

1 Single Phase Motor 1½ H. P.

1 Motor driven generator.

1 30 H. P. Aster Kerosene Engine (complete).

1 Allen Jaw Riveter having a reach of 55", suitable for operation by steam of 60 to 70 lbs. pressure and also by compressed air.

1 Drill Grinding Machine.

7 Drills.

Also

Brass and Iron Angles, Globe and Check Valves, Steel Hammer 1½ to 12 lbs., Rubber Gloves, Asbestos Powder, Steel Angles, Leclanche Glass Jars, Glass bottles, 100 doz. Matchlocks, Steel Wheel Barrows, Chubb's Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Crucibles, Mechanical Indicators, Wotan and Carbon Lamp (100-220 volts) sundry electric gear and fittings.

And

2 Chubb's Safes

1 Chatwood Safe

1 Ex-er's Safe (Extra large)

1 French Cabinet Safe

25 cases Nitric Acid

5 cases Pick Handls

24 G. E. & Westinghouse 16" Fans

25,000 Cartridges Remington '22 short

14 Sheets Admiralty, Drab and Red Rubber Sheetings

On view from Monday, the 10th June, 1918.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT

Auctioneer

Hongkong, 24th May, 1918.



Ready-to-wear

TROUSERS

London made of UNSHRINKABLE CREAM GABERNETTE. CUT ON LINES THAT ENSURE PERFECT FIT AND COMFORT IN WEAR, AND ARE WELL FINISHED IN EVERY DETAIL. \$10.50 per pair.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD. MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 25.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346



We have now a full stock of

RAINCOATS

IN MANY SMART STYLES.

"ANDAMAC"

THE LIGHTEST COAT MADE (Weight about one pound) PRICE \$15.50

"PARAMATTA"

(IN NICE FAWN & GREEN SHADES) \$22.50 & \$25.00

WATERPOOF TWEEDS.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.

SILK OILSKINS.

COLUMBIA

RECORDS.

WEAR

TWICE

INCLUDE:—

CLARA BUTT, BARNETOS. ELSA STALLA, LAZARO. PACHMANN, CASAL, YEAVE, GODOWSKY, HENRY J. WOOD. THOMAS BEECHAM, GERVASE ELWES, KENNERLEY RUMFORD, HUBERT EISEL, FRANK MULLINGS, GERALD O'BRIEN, W. H. SQUIRE, ALBERT SAMMONS, W. MURDOCH, LONDON STRING QUARTETTE, ETC.

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LONG

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

Bottle. \$1.20

AGENTS:

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Wine Merchants,

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LINESCANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Empress of Asia	Empress of Russia
Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan 11th Sept.
Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle 1st Oct.
Monteagle 27th July	Monteagle
Empress of Asia	Empress of Japan

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, rates and reservations of accommodation, also details of ships and descriptive literature apply to—
P. O. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 1752.
HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, also particulars in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Great Britain, Canada and United States, also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.
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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" June 19th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

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Chater Road.
Telephone No. 341.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tamba Maru T. 12,500	{THURS. 30th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru T. 9,500 Aki Maru T. 12,500	{SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m. {SAT. 20th, July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Shwah-wu T. 8,000	{MONDAY, 3rd June.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	31st May at noon.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	7th June at noon.

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For	Steamship	On
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HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 31st May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Essang	Fri. 31st May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun. 2nd June at 11 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sun. 9th June at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Shanghai calling at Singapore and Penang.

Learning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadei, Jemolun, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru. TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING-NEWS.

Dairen's Shipping.

During last year, six steamers of 10,211 tons were registered at Dairen whilst eighteen vessels of 53,674 tons were struck off the Register. In addition, forty-seven steamers of 187,131 tons changed hands on the register.

The Finnish Flag.

The new Finnish flag for the mercantile marine is red with a yellow cross dividing the flag into four fields. The inside upper field are nine white roses in three rows. The naval customs and pilot flags will have a yellow lion in the inside upper field in a circle of nine white roses.

Dutch Vessels for the East.

It is reported that four Dutch steamers now in Holland, averaging 4,500 tons, will soon be added to the Pacific routes. They will touch Australia, the Philippines and China. The vessels belong to the Van Ommen Corporation. Headquarters offices have been engaged at San Francisco.

To Officer Standard Ships.

About 200 of the masters and officers who have been serving in the Royal Engineers in Mesopotamia, many of whom went from Shanghai, have been drafted home to officer the new standard ships which are now being built in large numbers. Their places on the Tigris, now that everything is running smoothly, will be taken by non-commissioned officers from the Navy and Army.

Transport in Merchant Vessels.

The Marine Service Association reports that the transport in merchant vessels during the past year included thirty million men, twenty-five million tons of material, one million sick and wounded, fifty-one million tons of oil, coal and fuel, two million horses and mules, one hundred million hundredweights of wheat seven million tons of iron ore and five hundred million pounds sterling worth of export goods.

Japanese Saghalien.

In Japanese Saghalien there is at present no harbour accommodation for large vessels during the winter. Odumari, the principal port of the island, being ice-bound, while the ice-free western coast has no suitable naturally-protected anchorages. Port is a small town on the west coast, situated in an undeveloped coal area, and not yet connected with the railway system. Harbour construction was begun at Porto in 1916 on a nine-years' scheme, the total estimated cost of the works being ¥2,500,000. Protection will be afforded by a breakwater about 2,900 ft. in length running in a north-westerly direction from the south and another of about 1,300 ft., running south-west from the north side, enclosing a harbour area of over 600,000 square yards, of which about one-half is to be dredged to a depth of from four to five fathoms at low water. An area of about 180,000 square yards adjoining the present waterfront will be reclaimed and a camber constructed.

Merchant Service and the Vote.

Now that they have the right to vote, and under the Representation of the People Act are to be given special facilities for doing so, it has proved a source of great satisfaction to the officers and men of the merchant service who recognize in this real practical recognition on the part of the country of the splendid work which they are carrying on in the interests of the Empire. This is a matter with which the Imperial Merchant Service Guild has been very actively identified and it has received invaluable assistance from its Parliamentary Committee, amongst which may chiefly be mentioned the Chairman Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P., Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P., Sir J. Hamood Bann, M.P., Mr. MacCallum Scott, M.P., and Mr. Cuthbert Wason, M.P. The Guild has now received a communication from the Board of Trade to the effect that in conjunction with other Departments it is making the necessary arrangements for providing these officers and men with voting facilities which are provided both as regards the foreign trade and the coasting trade. It is stated that officers and seamen should attend at the mercantile marine offices as they have opportunity and assistance will be given to them by superintendents in making their application. The Board of Trade invites the co-operation of the Guild in drawing the attention of merchant officers and seamen to the facilities afforded at the mercantile marine offices and consulates abroad in order to ensure the successful working of the whole scheme.

RE BYER, R.S. HILMA, Evelyn Deak, HARRISON

"DISMISS!"

The heavens were dark, the wind blew with a will,
And the bay smelt of time-expired blasters,
When we wearily wended our way to our drill
On a tram, as we hadn't all motors.

They tell us all in, and "A" company tried
To give "B" the position of honour:
So the Company Officer broke down and cried
And our marker's 3rd stripe is a sonner.

"B" Company drilled and at times they look fine—
Tho' their step and their dressing were rummy—
While the "A" men extended, quite slow, into line
And each thankfully dropped on his t—iffin.

But the wind blew more strongly; with infinite zest—
We saw the O. O. had his eyes on
The dence of a rainstorm away in the West
That had blotted out all the horizon.

The word to dismiss was most promptly passed round
(Most sights still remained at five hundred)
But the rain never came and we finally found
That the Clerk of the Weather had blundered.

As a matter of fact, I admit I've been told
There was thunder—but that was a slander.
It was merely the echo of comments that rolled
From the lips of our gallant Commander.

Few and short were the words he said,
But I hear that he happened to mention
That the next time we drill and a storm comes o'erhead
We shall stop there and drown at attention.

E. W. H.

U. S. STATE MILITIA.

Women Permitted to Join.

Albany, April 19.—Governor Whitman has announced that women are to join the military forces of New York State. They are to become commissioned officers and members of the Ambulance Corps of the Home Defence Reserve.

"Believing that the time has come," says Adjutant-General Charles H. Sherrill, in official orders just issued, "to give recognition to the women of New York who have been and are being of great public service to the military establishment of the State, the Governor hereby authorizes the formation of a military force, to be known as the Ambulance Corps of the Home Defence Reserve of the State of New York, to be composed of patriotic women who volunteer their services for that and such other military duty as they may be called upon to perform."

Other provisions of Gen. Sherrill's orders are:

A unit of the Ambulance Corps of the Home Defence Reserve, to consist of women who are skilled operators of motor vehicles and who volunteer their services and their vehicles for military duty. Application to organize such a unit should be made to the commanding officer of the infantry organization of the New York Guard within whose territory the unit is to be formed.

The commanding officer of the New York Guard Infantry Organization in the city, town, or village where an ambulance unit is formed, will have control and jurisdiction over it, and the commanding officer of such unit will report to him and be under his orders for military duty.

Officers and non-commissioned officers authorized for ambulance units are: Units of eight and less than eighteen members, one sergeant and a corporal for each seven privates; of eighteen and less than forty-four members, one second lieutenant, two sergeants, and a corporal for each seven privates; of forty-four and less than seventy members, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, three sergeants, and a corporal for each seven privates; of over seventy members, one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one sergeant for each twenty privates, and one corporal for each seven privates. No officers above the rank of captain will be authorized.

The uniform of the organization will be olive drab or khaki material, and of such pattern as may be approved by this office. Organizations now in existence, which become a part of the Ambulance Corps, will be permitted to retain their present uniform, but the collar of the coat or blouse, must be green in color and a broad green band must be worn around the cap.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A circular telegram from Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Admiral Lum Po-Pik to the Authorities of the Southern Provinces and to important persons states that they have accepted posts as directors of the Administrative Council.

A special meeting of the Provincial Assembly will be held to deal with the Budget of this year and the report from a special Commissioner in regard to the business situation of the Canton Works since the Generalissimo's office has been established there. An official report states that the water at Wuchow has risen to 20 feet and at Shui Hing 83 feet. Most streets in Fatsan are flooded, and if the rise continues the dykes along the West River will again be in a dangerous condition.

Chaw Kum, the director of the Torpedo Department, who has been accused of the murder of Ching-Pik-kwong and has undergone several trials in the Tachun's yamen, is now to be handed over to his family for medical treatment on account of serious sickness.

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. A. Gibson presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, whose also present being Mrs. Gale, M.O.H., Messrs. F.E.L. Bowley, O.G. Alabaster, Ng Hon Tse, Chan Kai Ming, Dr. Ozorio and Mrs. A. D. Hiskling (Secretary).

The only business of interest was the following question by Mr. Bowley: "When was the question of making measles a notifiable disease brought before the Board?"

The President replied as follows:—"The question was not brought before the Board but the officials of the Board were consulted by H.E. the Governor departmentally in the first instance and His Excellency was mistaken in thinking that the Board had been consulted."

Headmaster's Action Falls.

Mr. Justice Peterson, in the Chancery Division dismissed the action for wrongful dismissal brought by Mr. F. W. Harries, headmaster of the Seonning (Berks) non-provided school, against the school managers. The dispute arose over an extraordinary set of questions on the Church Oath which the Judge and counsel during the trial admitted were wholly beyond their power to answer. Mr. Harries wrote to the examiner complaining that his adverse report on the school was unfair and unjust, and was dismissed for insubordination.

CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

Grounds Upon Which Exemption May be Granted.

The Bill enforcing conscription for active service outside the Colony is to come before the Legislative Council for first reading on Thursday.

The "objects and reasons" state:—

1. The object of this bill is to raise a force of men for service with His Majesty's Forces outside the Colony during the present war, in order to supplement the numbers of those who have already left the Colony for that purpose.

2. With certain exceptions, which are specified in clause 3(1), the liability to enrolment in this force will extend to all male British subjects who have not attained the age of forty-one years at the date of the commencement of this Ordinance, and who have attained, or may hereafter attain, the age of eighteen years. It is, however, at present intended to enrol only persons who are of pure European descent and who are fit for general military service.

3. Subject to the exceptions referred to in the preceding paragraph, it is intended that the case of every male British subject between the specified ages shall be considered with a view to his enrolment. This applies to civil servants as well as to the other members of the community, but in the case of civil servants the procedure will be different.

4. The force will be known as the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, and the members of it will be liable to service with His Majesty's Forces outside the Colony, and will be subject to the Army Act wherever serving. This liability to service will continue for the duration of the present war.

5. The first step in the procedure leading up to enrolment is a medical examination which is provided for in clause 11 of the bill.

6. The next step is an order, issued by the proper authority, directing the British subject in question to appear before the tribunal. This tribunal, which will as far as possible be representative of the community and which will contain a commercial majority, will, subject to the appeal referred to below, be the sole judge as to whether the British subject in question should be enrolled or should be exempted. The grounds of exemption, which are stated in clause 5 (4), are based on those laid down in the Military Service Act, 1916, 5 and 6, Geo. 5. c. 104, s. 2 (1). It will be seen from this sub-clause and from clause 5 (5) that the only grounds on which an absolute exemption may be granted are:—

(a) the ground of Imperial interests; and

(b) the ground of the essential interests of the Colony.

Exemption on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position may not be granted for a longer period than three months in the first instance, or for a longer period than four months in all, including extensions, if any.

7. An appeal to the Governor in Council from the decisions of the tribunal is provided in accordance with the principle of the Military Service Act that there should be an appeal from the first tribunal. The appeal may be against either enrolment or exemption, and it may be made by the British subject in question, or by his employer (if any), or by the military authorities.

8. The cases of all civil servants between the specified ages will also be enquired into, but in their case the enquiry will be conducted by the Governor.

9. Enrolment Lists will eventually be published in the Gazette containing the names of all those British subjects who have been passed by the tribunal for enrolment and who have not successfully appealed against the decision of the tribunal. The lists will also contain the names of any civil servants passed for enrolment by the Governor. From the date of the publication of any such list in the Gazette the persons whose names appear in the list shall be

deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong.

10. The sittings of the tribunal will be held in public unless in any case a majority of the members of a tribunal see fit to hold the sitting in private, and the Governor in Council, when sitting on appeal from the tribunal, will also sit in public unless the Governor sees fit to hold the sitting in private. In other respects also, the procedure, both before the tribunal and before the Governor in Council, will be as the tribunal or the Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall direct.

The Bill in Detail.
The full text of the Ordinance follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918.

2. In this Ordinance:—
"Civil Servant" means a person who is in the employment of the Government of the Colony and whose whole time is at the disposal of the Government;

"Enrolment Lists" mean the lists referred to in section 9 of this Ordinance;

"Force" means the force referred to in section 10 of this Ordinance;

"Proper Authority" means the person appointed by the Governor for the purposes of sections 5 and 11 of this Ordinance;

"Proper Military Authority" means the person appointed, for the purposes of section 7 of this Ordinance, by the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's regular troops within the Colony;

"Tribunal" means the tribunal referred to in section 4 of this Ordinance.

3.—(1) The Ordinance shall not apply to any of the following persons:—

(a) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval or Military Forces;

(b) Civilians in the employment of the Naval or Military Authorities;

(c) Men in holy orders and such regular ministers of recognised religious denominations as the Governor in Council may exempt; and

(d) Men who have left or been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown in consequence of disablement or ill-health, and men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service.

(2) In the application of this Ordinance to civil servants, the following modifications shall have effect, namely, that the enquiry shall be held by the Governor and not by the Tribunal and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, upon such enquiry as he shall think fit, to include any civil servant in an Enrolment List.

4.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint such and so many persons as he may think fit, not being less in number than seven, to form a tribunal to be called the General Military Service Tribunal. The said tribunal is hereinafter referred to as the Tribunal.

(2) In the event of the death, resignation, absence from the Colony, or inability to act, of a member of the Tribunal, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any person whom he may think fit to fill the place of such member, either temporarily or permanently.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a Chairman of the Tribunal. The Chairman shall preside at all sittings of the Tribunal at which he is present, and in his absence the members of the Tribunal present shall choose one of their number to preside at the sitting in question.

(4) Five members of the Tribunal shall constitute a quorum.

(5) It shall also be lawful for the Governor to appoint a clerk to the Tribunal. Any order, summons, subpoena, notice, notification, or other document issued or published by the Tribunal may be issued and published in the name of the said clerk.

5.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Proper Authority to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who for the time being shall be ordinarily resident within the Colony, and who shall not have attained the age of forty-one

years before the commencement of this Ordinance, to attend before the Tribunal at such time and place as may be prescribed in the said order.

(2) The Tribunal shall thereupon, either at the time and place prescribed in the said order or at such time and place as the Tribunal may direct, proceed to enquire whether such British subject should be enrolled in the force or should be exempt from such enrolment.

(3) If any such British subject fails to attend at the time and place prescribed in any such order or fails to attend at any time and place as directed by the Tribunal, he shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Tribunal to grant to any such British subject so ordered to attend, exemption from such enrolment on any of the following grounds:—

(a) on the ground that it is expedient in Imperial interests, or in the essential interests of the Colony, that he should, instead of being enrolled in the force, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged or in which he is with the approval of the Tribunal prepared to engage; or

(b) on the ground that serious hardship would ensue, if he were enrolled in the force, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.

(5) Any such exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the Tribunal may think best suited to the case, or may be conditional upon such British subject being engaged in some work which in the opinion of the Tribunal is of Imperial importance: Provided that any exemption granted on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position shall not be for a longer period than three months.

(6) Any such exemption, whether absolute or conditional or temporary, may be reconsidered, and withdrawn or varied by the Tribunal at any time: Provided that no British subject shall be granted exemption on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position for a longer period than four months in all.

(7) The Tribunal shall communicate to each British subject whose case has been enquired into the decision of the Tribunal with reference to such British subject.

(8) If any question arise under this Ordinance as to whether any person is or was ordinarily resident within the Colony the decision of the Tribunal upon such question shall, subject to an appeal to the Governor in Council, be final for all purposes.

6.—The Tribunal shall forthwith make a report to the Governor of the cases in which exemption has been granted, stating in each such case the ground of exemption, and also a report of the cases in which the Tribunal has refused to grant exemption, stating in each such case the date on which such refusal was communicated to the British subject in question.

7. Within seven days after the communication to any such British subject of the decision of the Tribunal, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for such British subject, or for his employer if any, or for the Proper Military Authority, to appeal to the Governor in Council against the decision of the Tribunal, and upon such appeal it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to confirm or vary or reverse the decision of the Tribunal.

8.—(1) Upon the expiration of any conditional or temporary exemption the person to whom such exemption applies shall, unless he has obtained a further exemption from the Tribunal, forthwith report himself at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

(2) If any person unlawfully fails so to report himself he shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

9.—(1) The Governor shall cause to be published in the Gazette Enrolment Lists containing the names of the following persons:—

(a) Every person in whose case the Tribunal has refused to grant exemption and who has not successfully appealed against such decision;

(b) Every person who has reported himself at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General under the provisions of section 8 of this Ordinance; and

(c) Every person who has been convicted of unlawfully failing so to report himself and who has not successfully appealed against such conviction.

(2) Every person whose name appears in any such Enrolment List shall, as from the date of publication of such List be deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the force referred to in section 10 of this Ordinance.

10.—(1) The said force shall be called the General Military Service Force of Hongkong.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section, all the provisions of the Army Act shall apply to the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, and to all persons belonging to the force, whether within or without the limits of the Colony.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Army Act, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority, with or without the consent of the person in question, at any time to appoint any person belonging to the force to any corps of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

(4) For the purposes of the Army Act every person belonging to the force shall be deemed to have been enlisted for general service with the colours for the period of the war.

11.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Proper Authority, at any time or times, to order any male British subject to attend at such time and place as may be specified in the said order and there to submit himself to be medically examined for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) If any British subject without lawful excuse fails to comply with any such order as is referred to in this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

12.—(1) Any enquiry by the Tribunal under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be conducted in public unless on any occasion the majority of the members of the Tribunal present on such occasion are of opinion that the enquiry on that occasion should be conducted wholly or partly in private.

(2) Any appeal to the Governor in Council under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be conducted in Public unless on any occasion the Governor is of opinion that the appeal should be conducted wholly or partly in private.

(3) In all other respects any enquiry or appeal under the provisions of this Ordinance may be conducted in such manner as the enquiring or appellate authority, as the case may be, shall see fit.

13. The Tribunal shall, for the purpose of any enquiry which it is authorized under the provisions of this Ordinance to make, have all the powers of the Supreme Court in respect of the following matters:—

(a) enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath or otherwise;

(b) compelling the production of documents; and

(c) punishing persons guilty of contempt.

14. Any order, summons, subpoena, notice, or other document, issued for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, may be served either by being delivered personally to the person to whom such document is addressed, or by leaving it with some adult at such person's last known residence or place of business, or by sending it by registered post to such person at his last known residence or place of business.

15. The various forms in the Schedule hereto may be used with variations as the circumstances may require.

VICTIMS OF LONG-RANGE GUN.

Americans Killed in Paris.

Washington, April 5.—The name of Mrs. Dutrell, daughter of George L. Ingraham, of 247, Fifth Avenue, New York, was added to-day to those of Americans killed and injured when a church in Paris was destroyed by fire from German long-range guns. Both of Mrs. Dutrell's legs were broken, according to a dispatch from Ambassador Sharp.

The Ambassador's dispatch said that the President of France members of the Ministry, and Allied and neutral diplomats attended the funeral of the councillor of the Swiss Embassy and his wife, killed in the church, and heard a funeral oration denouncing the German methods of warfare.

Paris, April 5.—The Paris police authorities have decided to allow matinee performances in the theatres as usual, on condition that the doors shall not be opened when a bombardment of the city by the German long-range gun begins before the matinee hour, and also that the place of amusement be immediately evacuated if the shelling begins during the performance. This is a modification of an order issued yesterday, when the entire prohibition of matinees was announced.

Gen. Pershing sent Brig. Gen. Lewis, commander of the American troops in Paris, to represent him personally at the funeral service yesterday for four American women killed in a church during the German bombardment on Good Friday. Ambassador Sharp attended the service in the American church and various departments of the French Government were represented. After the service Gen. Lewis said:

"I received telegraphic instructions from Gen. Pershing to be present with my staff as representative of the Commander-in-Chief to honour the memory of the noble women who had done so much for the sufferers in the present war, and whose relatives and friends are still actively engaged in helping the cause of the Allies."

The women were Mrs. Marie Grinnell and Mrs. Edward H. London, and Mrs. London's daughters, Mrs. Ralph Speed and Miss Ruth London.

London, April 5.—The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports the German newspapers as announcing that Emperor William has sent a personal letter to the President of the Swiss Confederation apologising for the killing of the councillor of the Swiss Legation in Paris during the bombardment of Good Friday.

Amsterdam, April 4.—A Berlin official statement to-day says that the bombardment of Paris was suspended on Wednesday because of the funeral of the councillor of the Swiss Legation in Paris.

M. Strohlein, councillor of the Swiss Legation in Paris, was one of the worshippers in the Paris church struck by shells on Good Friday, and with many others, was killed. Germany has already expressed regret for the death of M. Strohlein to the Swiss Foreign Office at Bern. If there was a suspension of the bombardment because of the councillor's funeral, it did not include the entire day of Wednesday, as Paris dispatches reported the resumption of the bombardment Wednesday morning.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES

is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of PINKETTES. They are dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.

PINKETTES

gently cleanse the system; thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the blood, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. Of all chemists, also, 6d cents the vial post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

The Colony's Health.
For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were five cases of spotted fever (four fatal), one fatal occurrence of enteric fever and one non-fatal case of plague. All the sufferers were Chinese.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Egyptian Cotton Control.

Further details of the British Government purchase of the Egyptian cotton crop, reported by telegraph in March, is here given from a telegraphic report of the American Consul-General in London, dated March 22.—In view of conservation of natural resources, British and Egyptian Governments, acting in concert, announce measures requiring cotton crop as from August 1, 1918, for which purpose Cotton Control Commission appointed, assisted by advisory board representing export houses, cotton growers, and banks. The commission will be prepared from August 1 to purchase cotton, both next season's crop and residue of present crop, delivered at Alexandria at price based on G. 42 per cent (99 lb.) for F. G. F. Skelliarides. From and after August 1 no further export licences will be granted except for cotton purchased by commission, and all licences already granted will be cancelled except for cotton held at a port which has been sold for export before that date. On and after August 1, commission empowered to take possession of non-licensed cotton held at Alexandria on terms above specified. Within limits and subject to conditions of rationing officially fixed from time to time for each country of destination, commission will be prepared to sell cotton purchased by them at price based until further notice on G. 48 per cent f. o. b. Alexandria for R. G. F. Skelliarides. Commission will publish in due course schedule of types of cotton with purchase and sale prices for each type based on above standard prices. Samples be communicated to principal consuming countries.

U.S. Restriction on Imports.

The American Consul-General at Shanghai recently received instructions to the effect that on and after May 13, 1918, it is not to certify consular invoices covering foreign articles shipped to the United States unless they contain the number of the United States import licence. A general licence has been issued covering the importation of all commodities, both restricted and unrestricted, from all countries into the possessions and protectorates of the United States, provided such importation is for consumption there and not for re-shipment to the United States. The articles included in the following list will not be licensed for import into the United States if shipped after May 13, 1918, except as therein specifically indicated. Lime; Soapstone; Shellfish, excluding crab, meat from Japan; Molluscan; Tobacco leaf, except from Cuba and West Indies; Boxer; Cement, for building purposes; Chloride of lime; Cyanide of soda; Dairy products; Ferromanganese; Spices; Lead; Meat products; Preserved meats; Paraffin; Manufactures thereof; Argols or wine lees; Unmanufactured bones and horns; Baskets of wood, bamboo straw or compositions of wood; Unmanufactured cork and manufactures of cork; Edible substances not specially provided for in Tariff Act of 1913; Dried, frozen and prepared eggs; yolks of eggs; Fans; Fuller's earth; Furniture; Furs and manufactures thereof (does not include fur hats, fur not on the skin prepared for hatting use); Glass and glassware (does not include lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles or eye-glasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes, and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods); Glass and glassware; Glass stock and raw hide cuttings; Human hair and manufactures thereof; Artificial horsehair and manufactures thereof; Synthetic indigo; Animal ivory and manufactures thereof; Licorice root; Moss and seaweed; Paper and manufactures thereof (does not include books and other printed matter); Crude paper stock (does not include wood pulp); Unmanufactured straw and grass; Tea waste; Siftings or sweepings of tea; Vanilla beans. There are several articles in the list received by the American

Consulate General which are unintelligible, having apparently been mutilated in transmission, and which therefore cannot now be published.

Irish Linen Shipments Banned in U.S.

A new situation giving rise to no little anxiety has been created in the linen trade in the North of Ireland which, added to other adversities besetting the industry at the moment makes the outlook in textile circles none too cheering. Several of the larger manufacturing concerns in Belfast have received cabled advice from their American agents to the effect that the United States Government has decided that, after April 15th no further shipments of linen goods will be permitted to enter the States. Cotton has, we understand, also been included in the embargo. On the other hand, no official communication on the subject of the reported ban has been received, and some of the largest establishments have had no advice even of a private character on the point. Inquiries at the United States Consulate in Belfast elicited the information that no intimation had been received there from the United States Government on the point. The position, although somewhat confusing at present, is serious enough to warrant the summoning of a meeting of the Irish Linen Merchants' Association, which had the situation under consideration last evening. In the absence of official notification no definite action could be taken but meantime the trade is advised to hasten shipments with all possible expedition. Matters are not improved, however, in this connection by the prolonged delays on the part of the War Trades Department in granting the necessary licences for the despatch of consignments. There is a complete hold-up of goods by the exasperating delay in official quarters. If the embargo has actually been decided upon by the United States authorities, it, of course, is a serious blow to the linen industry in the North of Ireland. A prominent manufacturer in the city gave it as his opinion that if the messages be confirmed, the step is one intended by the United States Government to reduce expenditure in that country by forcing the American people to use cotton manufactured within their own borders, thus relegating imported linen to the category of luxuries. Definite intelligence regarding the matter is awaited with anxiety. It may be added that 75 per cent. of the Irish linen manufacture goes to the United States.

Mao ri War Gift.

One of the most interesting gifts that has recently reached the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, has been sent to the Red Cross Headquarters, 83, Pall Mall, S. W. 1, by Command of the King. It is a sum of £282 9s. 1d. which was collected by certain Maori tribes in New Zealand and forwarded by them to the King, with a letter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/2
30 d/s	3/2 1/2
60 d/s	3/2 1/4
4 m/s	3/2 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	135 1/4
T/T Japan	143 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	75 1/2
co & New York	
T/T Java	150
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	431 1/2
Demand, Paris	432

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/3 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	76 3/4
isco & New York	
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	446 1/4
6 m/s. France	451 1/4
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	75 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	151
Demand, Singapore	135 1/4
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	114 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	48 1/2
Sovereign	62 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47 20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 " 50 cts % prem.	
" 5 " " par.	
Canton " 3 1/2 % dis.	

NOTICE.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

APPROXIMATELY.

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	\$125,000
1st prize	187,500
2nd prize	56,200
3rd prize	37,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each	(approx.) 20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... France 45,000,000.
Paid up ... 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, ... France 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, PEKING, SAIGON, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUDEL JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Coleridge Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.

1.00 P.M. and 1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every half hour.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY: 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. every half hour.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. P. H. ...

Hon. Mr. P. H. ...

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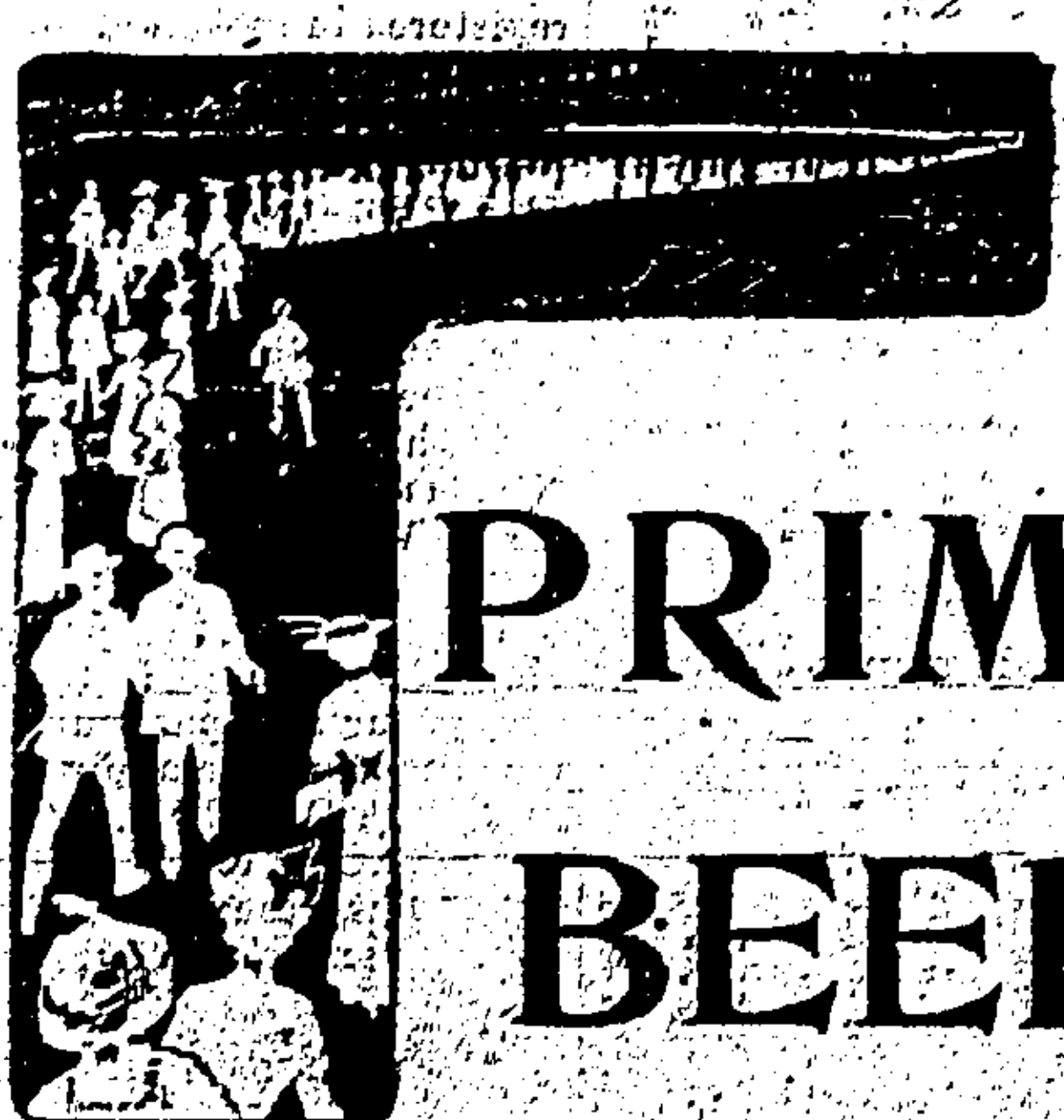
Hon. Mr. P. H. ...

Hon. Mr. P. H. ...

Hon. Mr. P. H. ...

Hon. Mr. P. H. ...

VISITING THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

FOR
EVERYDAY
SMOKING



"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"

NOTICES.

THE "STAR FERRY CO.
LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1918.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th May, to THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

THE HONGKONG ICE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the creditors of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 6th day of June, 1918, at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited at 12 o'clock NOON pursuant to the provisions of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911.

At this meeting the creditors will be asked to determine whether an application shall be made to the Court for the appointment of any person as Liquidators in the place of or jointly with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the Liquidators appointed by the Company or for the appointment of a Committee of Inspection.

JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.
Liquidators.
The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in consequence of the continued absence of rain in sufficient quantity to replenish the gravitation reservoirs and one of the new pumping engines at Taitam Tuk being unavailable for service it is necessary to curtail the supply of water to the Rider Main Districts.

On and after the 29th instant and until further notice, a supply to such districts will be given by public fountains only.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 6, Queen's Road Central, on THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividend &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st June to 6th June, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. BOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st June, GAP BOCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their proper lights from sunset to sunrise.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander R.N.
Harbour Master &c., &c., &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER

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ASAHI BEER

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice, and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st, 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Allahabad, Amara, Benares, Bikaner, Buxar, Calcutta, Cawnpur, Dacca, Delhi, Ferozepur, Gwalior, Haridwar, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Nagpur, Patna, Raipur, Secunderabad, Shimla, Srinagar, Tashkent, and Yuzvatsar in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abohar, Ahwal or Mohamurah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 30 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Moukote and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 1/6.

Do. 7 lbs. ... 2/6.

Do. 11 lbs. ... 3/6.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe—30th May, Registration 5 p.m. 51st Letters 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—30th May, 10 a.m.

Batavia—30th May, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—30th May, 2 p.m.

Haliphong—30th May, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 31st May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—31st May, Noon.

Philippine Islands—31st May, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 2nd June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung 2nd June, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—2nd June, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 3rd June.

Wohaiwei and Tientsin 3rd June, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—3rd June, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 10.30.

TUESDAY, 4th May.

Amoy—4th June, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Takao—6th June, 7 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—6th June, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—7th June, Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 29d. 11h. 13m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately since the China coast and decreased slightly over India. Low over China generally, and a depression centre is indicated to the N.W. of Haliphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.33 inch. Total since January 1st 11.86 inch as against an average of 22.34 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock—S. winds, moderate; cloudy, showery.

2. Formosa Channel—The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamscook)—The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan)—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

May 29, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 5a

Nemuro 5a

Hakodate 5a

Tokyo 5a

Kobe 5a

Nagasaki 5a

Kagima 5a

Oshima 5a

Naha 5a

Ishijima 5a

South I. 5a

Whitewall 5a

Hankow 5a

Jichang 5a

Kiukiang 5a

Changsha 5a

Shanghai 5a

Guanhai 5a

Shanghai 5a

Amoy 5a

Swatow 5a

Taihu 5a

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents

THE FRAWLEY COY.

IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!

Henry Miller's Comedy of Chrm

"THE RAINBOW."

T. D. Frawley in the leading role.

BY REQUEST

THURSDAY 30th "THE HOUSE OF GLASS."

BY REQUEST

FRIDAY 31st "THE BOOMERANG."

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

SATURDAY 1st "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

A comedy in two acts

Prices ... \$3, \$2 & \$1. Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MAY, 28th, 29th & 30th, 1918.

"MATER DOLOROSA,"

The great French Drama that won such a Success

in England and America under the title of

"THE TORTURE OF SILENCE."

Annals of the War No. 23.

"HOME MADE PIES."

"THE CHILDREN OF TULIPLAND."

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

78 Gold Cased Watches.

402 Silver and steel cased Watches.

36 Bottles Eau Dentifrice.

23 Bottles Alcool de Menthe

29 Dozen assorted Perfumes.

10 Dozen safety Razors.

And 2 Enamelled Baths.

Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY the 7th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SECTION H AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 200 and SECTION E AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE PRAYA RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 200.

Together with the messuages and shops thereon known as Nos. 118 & 120 DES VUEUX ROAD WEST.

IN ONE LOT.

The area of the property is about 2,300 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.

1, Des Vieux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors.

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Gade, Burnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY

the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate in Bonham Road and comprising all that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as SECTION I OF INLAND LOT No. 603

Together with a three storied European house known as No. 26 BONHAM ROAD.

IN ONE LOT.

The property contains an area of about 2,752 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 995 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.

1, Des Vieux Road, Central, Vendor's Solicitors.

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1918.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918. If sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.